

THE FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Whether or not the Federal League is to make a winning fight against the forces of "organized baseball" has yet to be determined. Large attendances in Baltimore and Pittsburgh on the opening dates are a trifle misleading. In Baltimore the opposition was provided by an exhibition game. In Pittsburgh yesterday no opposition was offered whatever. Tomorrow, however, the new league will endeavor to outdraw the National League in St. Louis, one of the cities where Mr. Gilmore's organization is believed to have a chance of succeeding. Just what will happen there cannot be foretold, but it will provide material for considering the chances of the Federal League this season, something lacking thus far.

MEDIEVAL TORTURE, 1914.

Baron Camardo, the Neapolitan noble who tortured two of his sisters into slow death for one and insanity for the other during eighteen years because of their early indiscretions, apparently not seeking punishment for their deceivers, must have a point of view hideously much twisted. Marion Crawford and Henry James would have been greatly interested in Camardo. They might have analyzed his morbid psychology in at least three volumes, and then, not fully satisfied, add a "Twenty Years After" in several hundred additional pages.

ICONOCLASM IN LINCOLN.

As a person in real life, this grim medieval, castle-dwelling brother must, in absence of other explanation of his diabolic conduct, be looked upon as morally warped to the point of insanity. The head of a self-respecting Old World house might be conceived as killing an erring wife or sister in an uncontrollable fit of grief and anger at her dishonor. But to starve, beat, and bury alive two culpable and helpless relatives for eighteen years reveals an enjoyment of cruelty which is fiendishly abnormal. The fact that his brothers and other sisters aided in the torture of the unfortunate women also shows an unnatural strain in the family.

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NAVY-SHIPS IN TRADE.

When the suggestion was first made that some of the cruisers of the navy be used for commercial purposes in time of peace, much merriment was inspired in certain quarters. But the Secretary of the Navy says it can be done readily enough, and surely it is not apparent why he is in error.

A ship subsidy bill is always given a title which indicates that one of its purposes is to strengthen our navy by getting American ships built that shall be liable to naval service in time of war. If a ship built for commerce, with a Government subsidy, is good enough for naval uses in time of war, why wouldn't a ship built for the navy, with Government money entirely, be good enough for commerce in time of peace? In the Spanish-American war ships of commerce were pressed into the naval service and served a magnificent purpose. Every naval country regards its merchant marine as a naval reserve, for colliers, scouts, and cruising purposes.

This country has so long refused to commit itself to the subsidy policy that it seems reasonably certain we will not get a merchant marine of large proportions unless the Government goes into the business directly. It is in fact in that business now, for the Panama railway owns a fleet of commercial ships, and the Government owns all the stock of the Panama Railway Company. There have been various proposals for building a large number of additional vessels and attaching them to this fleet, for operation via the Panama canal. This plan is recommended by many people who have come to the conclusion that the general public's interest in the canal will only be fully conserved if the Government goes into the operation of ships by its routes. These people believe that the canal's greatest usefulness will be as a regulator of transportation rates; and there is fear that in that capacity it will be hampered by reason of railroad control of the ships passing through it. How serious this fear is in the legislative mind is indicated by the legislation forbidding railroad-owned ships using the canal.

That kind of legislation is always of dubious efficacy. The ships might not be owned by a railroad, but they might be controlled by interests allied to and in sympathy with the purposes of the railroads. For these reasons many public men have urged that the Government should go into the construction of vessels that in peace would be useful and profitable for commercial purposes, and that in case of need could be used by the navy.

That is all there is, in effect, to the proposal suggested by the Works resolution and the report of Secretary Daniels that the plan is feasible. Mr. Daniels points out that the project would enable the Government to develop a great naval auxiliary without any expense, because the ships would earn their own way through their use in commerce. Moreover they would at the same time be developing a trade between the United States and the South American countries, which seems likely to get into the hands of foreigners unless our Government gives more direct encouragement to American participation than has been indicated by any program thus far adopted.

RADICAL OREGON.

Oregon, having an initiative and referendum system, is debating a proposal from its progressive elements looking to abolishing the State senate. The plan is to submit to the people a constitutional amendment doing away with the upper chamber, and leaving as the sole legislative authority the house, of six members.

There is well-nigh universal protest against the expense and delays of the present system of lawmaking by bicameral legislatures. Even the people who sincerely enough desire the least possible measure of legislation and commit themselves to the laissez faire policy, would like to see the business of lawmaking cheapened.

More than this, the Oregon reformers want to take the election of the legislature entirely out of politics. They would adopt a plan not unlike that of the Des Moines charter, now the basis of organization of some 200 city governments. That is, they would have a nominating primary in which party designations should be barred, the high men in the primary to be presented to the people at the later election, again without allowing them to be designated as of any party. Advocates

of this plan point out that the non-partisan double election has taken politics largely out of city government, and they demand to know why the business of running a State is not entitled to just as good and business-like an organization. If it is good for a big city to have a business government without partisanship, why not just as good for a State? Some of the cities that have this non-political system are about as big, in population and wealth, as some of the States.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

Without the same complete knowledge of the facts that is possessed by the Administration, it is impossible to go far in discussion of its newest move in Mexico. It is natural enough to wonder why the demonstration in force, possibly the prelude to intervention, should be made a policy at this time, after Washington has exercised patience and restraint through many months of provocation which often seemed even graver than that of the Tampico incident of the marines.

But it is not necessary to assume, as many people too promptly do, that the use of force at Tampico just at this time is equivalent to intervention. The Washington Government has demanded an apology, and made its demand in the form of an ultimatum. Suppose it should chance that Huerta's purpose would be best served, at the moment, by having the United States intervene? Suppose the dictator realizes, in view of his long succession of military reverses, that he is near the end of his rope? Suppose he calculates that he could with better grace accept defeat and ejection at the hands of the United States than at the hands of Villa? Suppose, even, that he has been impressed that his own life would not be worth a pinch of snuff if the constitutionalists should capture him along with Mexico City? In such circumstances—and these do not seem impossible considerations—would not Huerta be delighted to have the United States intervene? Would he not be pretty certain to withhold the apology that has been demanded, so as to force the hand of President Wilson?

But, on the other hand, it is not necessary to assume that the use of force, or the show of force, would be intervention. There are two federal gunboats at Tampico, which constitute the most effective part of the Huerta defense of the city. If the American fleet should go in and seize these two vessels, take them outside, and hold them where they would be useless to Huerta, Tampico would surely fall very soon. The fall of that city would be a crushing blow to Huerta; yet it would have been delivered, not by the United States, but by Villa. Our Government would merely have taken the necessary measures to maintain its self-respect after its demand for an apology had been refused. We would not be committed to intervention at all, and could retire gracefully enough and leave the Carranzistas to go ahead with their business of finishing Huerta. The move would have aided greatly in hurrying the end, without at the same time committing this Government in any way to the support of Carranza and his program of reconstructing Mexico.

There will be, of course, surmise that President Wilson is creating a diversion in order to give the country something new to think and talk about at a time when his domestic policies are showing signs of making less conclusive appeal to the public than they formerly did. Perhaps the President, whose astuteness as a politician is not nowadays being very generally questioned, is willing to use the navy and make a little appeal to national pride and jingo sentiment, in order to divert thought from other matters. That might be done without at all committing us to intervention.

Washington Society Flock To Point-to-Point Races

Washington society was well represented at the annual point-to-point races which mark the close of the Washington Hunt Club's season. The races were held yesterday at "Clifton," the country estate of Julian C. Keith, at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere to attend the affair. From a society standpoint it was easily the most brilliant gathering of any of the point-to-point contests.

Mrs. William Hill, formerly Miss Katherine Elkins, Melvin C. Hazen, show, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Harrison, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Cox, and Miss Fanny Wain, Colonel and Mrs. Michie, and others prominent in society circles of this city, attended the races and the hunt ball, which was held last night.

The News of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.



—Photo by G. V. Buck.  
MISS ELENA ALDERSON.  
Who Has Just Returned From the West.

MRS. ROBINSON DOWNEY was hostess today at a delightful luncheon at the Willard in honor of Mrs. Josephus Daniels. The rooms were charmingly decorated with American Beauties and snapdragons.

Receiving with Mrs. Downey were: Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Shafter, Mrs. Bagley, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. E. W. Bennett, Miss Temple and Mrs. E. W. Reisinger assisted.

Miss Eleanor Wilson and her fiancé, William Gibbs MacDoo, Secretary of the Treasury, were the honor guests of the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand at a dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. Josephus Daniels.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at noon today at Epiphany Church, when Miss Marjorie Wheeler, daughter of Mrs. Charles Yandess Wheeler, of Pittsburgh, became the bride of Tom Brown, of Buffalo. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, George Yandess Wheeler, wore a lovely gown of fine white net and lace, and a handsome veil bordered with lace and arranged with a Dutch cap of rose point.

Mrs. Charles Y. Wheeler, mother of the bride, was a handsome woman of black chintilly lace. Mrs. George Y. Wheeler was in violet, a smart gown of changeable taffeta; her mother, Mrs. Given, of Pittsburgh, wore black lace, and Miss Mary Wheeler, the bride's elder sister, looked charming in a handsome white frock.

After the ceremony there was a small breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Wheeler for the bridal party, the out-of-town guests and a few intimate friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown will be at home in Buffalo, N. Y., after a wedding trip. In St. John's Church, Lafayette square, where just sixty years ago her grandmother, Mary Hagner, became the bride of Cleland Nelson, Miss Margaret Worthington and Helme Beach Stockwell were married last night. Miss Stockwell was the bride, and Miss Margaret Worthington was the bridegroom.

performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, and the Rev. Benjamin F. Thompson, uncle and godfather of the bridegroom, and archdeacon of Delaware.

A small reception for the members of the families of the bride and bridegroom followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother in H street, and later in the evening Mr. Stockwell and his bride went on a short trip. The bride went away in a dark blue cloth suit with a chic little black hat. They will be at home after April 25 at Shenandoah, Pa., where Mr. Stockwell is employed as a mining engineer.

Miss Ruth Parker and her brother, Myron M. Parker, Jr., won the first prize, a silver cup, at the dance at the Willard yesterday afternoon. Miss Anne Peters, of California, dancing with Harold Robinson, won the second prize, and Miss Dorothy Shuey, dancing with William Corcoran, won the third.

On Saturday there will be another dancing match at the Willard.

In honor of the Washington Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. and Mrs. James B. McKay, and Dr. and Mrs. Karl C. Corley held a reception and dance last evening at the residence of the former, 209 Columbia road. More than 100 members of the Pennsylvania Club of Washington were present with their families.

Mrs. J. B. Tuttle assisted in pouring coffee, Mrs. John R. Mohler serving frappe.

Charles F. Bissell, American consul at Amoy, China, who has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloodorn at the Navy Yard since January 13, leaves Saturday for Baghdad, Turkey.

Considerable interest is being manifested by the students of George Washington in the intercollegiate competitive dance, which is on the program of the suffrage ball, April 22. George Washington, Catholic University, Maryland Agricultural, and Georgetown are the colleges eligible to compete.

The committee in charge of the interfraternity dance of George Washington, which will be given at the Willard Friday evening, is endeavoring to arrange a competitive dance on that occasion. The best dancers of the university are among the fraternities, and those who will be invited to participate in the prize competition at the suffrage ball.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. Calderon and Miss Elena Calderon have returned to Washington after a trip to San Francisco by way of New Orleans.

Miss Genevieve Champ Clark was hostess at a luncheon party today at the Shoreham in compliment to Miss Anna V. Wheeler, who is returning from Washington by her two sisters, Mrs. F. J. Crane and Miss Mary Fletcher. There were a number of other relatives present from Washington, Richmond, and Orange county, and after the ceremony there was a small breakfast at the hotel in Orange.

A short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will be at home near St. Just's Station, Va.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, of Chicago, who is spending the spring at the Shoreham, entertained at luncheon in the rose room today. The decorations were typical of the South, and the guests numbered twenty-three. Among them were Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Elsie T. Dyer, Mrs. Kirke Porter, and Mrs. Richardson.

Tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 7 there will be a tea and sale at Rauscher's for the benefit of the Work for Poor Churches. Mrs. George Elias, Madame Calvo, Miss Lee, Mrs. Martin Knapp, Mrs. David MacArthur, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Thomas Carter, Mrs. William Kearney Carr, Mrs. W. H. Gordon and Mrs. Landis will be among the ladies who will be tabling, and a large and fashionable attendance is expected.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Senator Thomas of Colorado, was hostess at a luncheon party today at the Highlands with Mrs. Marshall as the honor guest.

Back to the Bible

"The soul can never go astray with this book (the Bible) for its guide."—Napoleon Bonaparte.

LAW KNOWS NO NECESSITY.

By WARREN A. CANDLER, D. D., LL. D.  
(Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.)

That was a brave answer which the Hebrew children gave to Nebuchadnezzar, when he threatened them with the fiery furnace if they refused to degrade their souls by worshipping the image which he had set up. They had set up the King, "O Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O King. But if not, we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." (Daniel, iii, 17, 18.)

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WA



The young lady across the way says she saw in the paper that one of the richest soda deposits in the world was in Africa and it must be a great temptation to people in such a hot climate to drink more than were really good for them.

The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

All Americans are in favor of free trade, through the turnstile on opening day at Florida avenue park.

The snow will be removed on the half-and-half plan. They remove it in summer and the citizens shovel it away in winter.



The governor of New Jersey kills a bill intended to allow vivisection in New Jersey, but comes too late to save Mr. O'Byrne, who aspirated to Congress on the Democratic ticket.

District Commissioners report favorably on Senator's bill providing for the removal of snow from the city's streets.

With summer coming, this takes quite a load off our minds.

THE OLDEST INHAB SEZ—

"Pierce world. With th' spring an' baseball here, a feller aint got a thing to complain about."

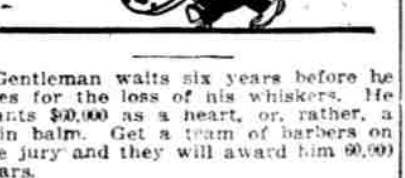
Camel gets seasick on an ocean liner. He was eight days on the water.

Same liner brings over a half-dozen llamas. "Not enough. There are ten Cabinet ministers."

The International Academy of Dancing Masters seeks an antidote for the tango. Good antidote would be to poison the dancing masters.

Huerta makes an appeal for the Mexican people. Must be a typographical error. The word was probably "peso."

Cannot see any reason for our diplomats to learn the South American language. As soon as they open their mouths he gets tired. Teach 'em Gallaudet.



Gentleman waits six years before he says for the loss of his whiskers. He waits \$100 as a heart, or rather, a chin hair. Get a team of barbers on the jury and they will award him \$9.99 years.

Creelman Finds Earnest Preparation for War

Ulster Protestants Will Never Accept Irish Parliament, He Is Told While Investigating Home Rule Situation.

Men training for war, but not knowing whom they are to fight, but filled with intense earnestness and determination to resist to the bitter end any attempt to establish home rule in Ulster, is the condition James Creelman finds in the whole north country, where he is reporting the conditions in the momentous struggle for The Washington Times.

"The Protestants of Ulster will never accept an Irish parliament under the domination of the Pope," he is told. On the other hand, he is told "the Catholic majority of Ireland asks simply for the right of the Irish people to control Irish affairs." Mr. Creelman's next analysis will be published tomorrow.

By JAMES CREELMAN.  
(Copyright, 1914, by James Creelman.)

LONDON, Ireland, April 15.—While the comfortable politicians in London are wrangling noisily for party advantage, there is battle and murder in the quiet air of ancient Derry, as in all Ulster, and the tramp of men preparing for civil war can be heard in the drill halls at night.

Within these massive granite walls that still stand in memory of that matchless Protestant defense of 105 days against the Catholic army of King James, when the besieged, under George Walker, fighting rector of Donoughmore, fought valiantly, even when they were feeding on salted hides, seaweed, horse, cats, rats and even dogs "fattened by eating the bodies of the slain Irish"—here both Catholics and Protestants are steadily training themselves for the widespread slaughter that is promised if the Irish home rule bill becomes a law.

Outside of the venerable battlements, where armed Catholics and Protestants stare so bloodily for mastery 25 years ago, sits the mayor of Derry, Sir William McEneaney, in his bare, old-fashioned room, the calmest man in all the north country. It would be hard to think of a soberer personality than the small, complete, frosty-eyed, and dry, with his fine, clean-cut Scotch face, white side whiskers, fine, straight nose, handsome, placid gray eyes, and strong, shrewd mouth.

He seems in appearance the personification of contentment and philosophic peace in the heart of a country seething with political hatred and the spirit of war.

"The Protestants of Ulster are satisfied to remain as they are under their King and flag," he said in a gentle, slow voice. "They will never accept an Irish parliament under the domination of the Pope. In Derry there are a thousand drilled Protestant volunteers and there are arms and ammunition to back God for every man. If any attempt is made to put Ulster under an Irish parliament they will fight, no matter what the leaders say."

"The mid-granite eyes smiled pleasantly and a benign look came into the smooth face.

"Make no mistake," he said, "we will make the rule of Rome with arms in our hands to the very end. My, but it's a barbarous thing for men to hate each other like this. But we will never accept home rule for Ireland, no matter what happens."

"We want to be with our King and our flag. Our taxes are reasonable, our government is good, and we want no change. We in the north are industrious and successful, the rest of Ireland is slothful, ignorant and ungovernable, and under the heavy hand of the priest-hood."

"This terror of home rule has already ruined much of our business and the losses run into millions of pounds, but each one of them, much worse for the sake of our King and religion."

"We will defend, not attack."

A faint pain came into the cheeks of Sir William and his jaw seemed to harden as he pressed his straight, thin lips together and drew his brows down.

"We are drilling our volunteers every day," he said, "and we are all ready. They are fine men and will fight well when the day comes."

"Whom are you going to fight, Sir William?"

"We're not going to attack the British army. No, no. Never. But if the army comes to us we will defend ourselves."

"Suppose the army comes to enforce the home rule bill, if it becomes a law?"

"Our men will fight to the death against it," said Sir William in a voice of almost cooling softness and with a look of almost saintly kindness in his fine countenance.

"We are satisfied with things as they are now. The infamous government at London, which has sold itself for the sake of John Redmond and his followers, intended to fill Ulster with soldiers and provoke bloodshed, and we regard the revolt of General Gough and his

brave army officers at the Curragh as a silly protestation."

On the other side of the hill little walled city I found Dr. McHugh, the Catholic bishop of Derry, a tall, broad-shouldered man with a strong Celtic face.

He stood on the high ground overlooking the city, raising only a stone's throw away, where King James' troops fired and charged against the Protestant defenders of Derry for three terrible months over the dry river bed along which St. Columba's Christian monks built their little and, more than thirteen centuries ago.

The Catholic Point of View. As the bishop stood in the shadow of the crumbling gray stone wall that marks the most exposed position of the besieged in that long death-grapple between Christian and Christian, he looked over the green valley and at the rising mass of the historic city.

"I do not care to discuss politics," he said, "but to show you the absurdity of the suggestion that the Catholic majority of Ireland would persecute or discriminate against Protestants through an Irish parliament, I have only to call your attention to the fact that two of the districts here, in which there are majorities of Catholics, are represented in parliament by Protestants."

"On a few days ago we had to work hard to prevent a public parade of the Irish Catholic volunteers."

"Protestant volunteers have been drilling and marching about in the streets and on the roads and openly boasting what they intend to do if the home rule bill passes. In the face of these preparations for war the Catholics have hurriedly come to him over the surrounding country and the entire garrison was confined to barracks in anticipation of an armed outbreak. This mind you, in a city which has a majority of Catholic inhabitants."

The bishop slowly paced the ground beside the old wall, while the shouting of the Catholic college students in the football grounds came to him over the green fields and the bells of Derry, Catholic and Protestant, sounded through the air.

Tone of the Struggle. "The truth is that the Catholic majority of Ireland today does not ask whether a man is a Catholic or a Protestant, but whether he is a Nationalist or a Unionist. They ask simply for equality and for the right of the Irish people to control Irish affairs in their own hands."

"The famous powerful Derry, the Protestant mayor and the Catholic bishop, fairly represent the tone of the struggle throughout Ireland at this moment."

Even in Limerick, a sleepy town of about 3,000 persons, seventeen miles from Derry, I found the Protestant training and arming for war. They have built a drill hall at a cost of \$10,000, and are every ten inhabitants, are a volunteer force of 300 infantry and a hundred cavalry, one soldier to every ten inhabitants, and are fully equipped with arms and accoutrements.

It is the most peaceful place imaginable in the world, with its low and fertile country, with its sole industries a linen mill and an oatmeal mill, and the surrounding farms given up almost exclusively to flax, potatoes, oats, and turnips.

In this sheltered place, where the soil is so fertile, and the houses and whose well-tilled fields and trim fences speak of thrift and industry, the people are religiously hated by the Catholics as intensely as in Macedonia or Asia Minor.

Yet every inhabitant of Limerick is a professing Christian. And I can write without prejudice of the more than 100,000 Scotch Presbyterian ancestors who came from Limerick and got their bread from its soil for many generations.

There is a truly Celtic touch in the situation, in that, while the Catholics are arming and training for war, the men do not know whom they are to fight.

I asked one of the Catholic volunteers yesterday whether he expected to do battle against King George's soldiers.

"God forbid," he said. "Who, then?"

"I really don't know; they'll be decidin' that in Belfast, d'ye mind."

Texans Adopt Grape Juice As Favorite Beverage

As Favorite Beverage

In an apparent effort to make grape the national drink, Texans appear to be taking the lead. The consumption of the beverage in the Lone Star State has increased so rapidly that in order to meet the demand the grape juice plants of Armour & Co., at Westfield, N. Y., are now turning out a total of 400,000 gallons to the South-west.

It required twenty-five cars to convey what is concededly the largest consignment ever made by a grape juice manufacturer. Officials of the company declare that the summer beverage is a special feature of the Texas diet, and that in this supply of the delicious beverage, if a suitable drink was constructed for the experiment.

Official circles in Washington set the pace that seems to be sweeping the country, and are everywhere a tendency to make grape juice the national drink. It is a foregone conclusion that the summer beverage for 1914 will be grape juice and it looks as though it would be a thirsty season.

Moonlight Dance.

Mrs. W. F. Hancock, president of Section No. 1, Woman's National Temperance League, will entertain the members of the Young Ladies' Auxiliary to-night at the Cairo at a moonlight dance. More than 100 guests have been invited.

Washington Masons To Honor Major Butt Today

All Masonic lodges in the District have been asked to participate in services to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Masonic Temple under the auspices of Temple-Noyes Lodge in memory of Major Archibald Butt. These services are an echo of those being held in Atlanta today in connection with the dedication of the memorial bridge which has been erected to the Titanic victim. A feature of the exercises here will be the reading by Philander C. Johnson of "Vivamus," a poem which he wrote to commemorate the death of Major Butt.

20 Veterinary Surgeons To Go Forth From College

Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio will be the principal speaker at the graduation exercises of the 1914 class of the United States College of Veterinary Surgeons at 8 o'clock tonight at Odd Fellows Hall.

Dean Hubert Young, George A. Prebles, and Dr. C. B. Barnwell, Robeson also will speak. Twenty members of the class will receive diplomas. A dance will be held after the exercises, and a charge of 50c. Mr. Fess, a member of the graduating class.